United Nations A/65/160

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 July 2010

Original: English/French/
Russian/Spanish

Sixty-fifth session
Item 99 (k) of the provisional agenda*
General and complete disarmament

Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 63/70 in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. It contains information from Member States, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions on the implementation of the 34 recommendations of the United Nations study.

* A/65/150.

10-46168 (E) 110810 160810

Please recycle

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	4
II.	Implementation of the recommendations by Member States	4
	A. Replies received from Member States	4
	Burkina Faso	4
	Japan	4
	Mexico	5
	Spain	6
	Ukraine	8
	B. First Committee	8
	C. 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	8
III.	Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations	9
	A. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs	9
	B. Department of Public Information	11
	C. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	11
	D. Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean	12
	E. International Atomic Energy Agency	13
	F. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	14
	G. Organization of American States	16
	H. Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	16
	I. United Nations University	17
IV.	Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations	17
	A. Action des citoyens pour le désarmement nucléaire	17
	B. Ban All Nukes Generation: European Youth Network for Nuclear Disarmament	18
	C. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament	18
	D. Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons	18
	E. Daisy Alliance	18
	F. Ehime University	19
	G. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	19
	H. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies	19

I. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation 21
J. Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament 21
K. Peace Boat 22
L. Peace Foundation 23
M. Physicians for Global Survival 23
N. Project Ploughshares 23
O. Religions for Peace 23
P. Russian Center for Policy Studies 24
Q. Saskatoon Peace Coalition 24
R. Soka Gakkai International 25
S. Toronto Hiroshima Day Coalition 25
T. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom 25
V. Conclusions 25

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 63/70, entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session. Recommendation 32 of the United Nations study encouraged the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report along the same lines.

2. Recommendation 31 of the study, inter alia, encouraged Member States to inform the Office for Disarmament Affairs on steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

3. The present report contains information compiled by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the study by Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and non-governmental organizations and should be read in conjunction with the 34 recommendations of the study (A/57/124). Based on the information received, activities associated with recommendations 1 to 8, 12 to 14, 17 to 26, 29 to 31 and 33 were implemented during the reporting period. Pursuant to United Nations guidelines on limiting documentation, the information contained in the present report, as well as additional material, is available on the disarmament education website, at www.un.org/disarmament/education/index.html.

II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States

A. Replies received from Member States

Burkina Faso

[Original: French]
[10 June 2010]

In Burkina Faso, the introduction of civic and moral instruction into the education system has made it possible to instil in young people ideals of peace with a view to building a secure world free of weapons.

The theatre can also be used as a vehicle for spreading messages of peace and peaceful coexistence among young people.

Japan

[Original: English]
[7 June 2010]

As the only country to have experienced devastation from nuclear bombing during war, Japan is committed to ensuring that the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never be forgotten. With this aim, Japan places utmost importance on disarmament and non-proliferation education, especially for the younger generation.

The following illustrates Japan's efforts in this field:

1. United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme

   Since 1983, Japan has invited more than 700 participants in the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme to Japan, including to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

2. United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues

   Japan has sponsored a United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in a different Japanese city each year since 1989, at which distinguished disarmament experts from around the world engage in useful discussions.

3. Submission of working papers and delivery of statements

   Japan submitted working papers and delivered statements on disarmament and non-proliferation education to the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its Preparatory Committee.

4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs materials

   Japan published and updated a book that provides useful information on disarmament and non-proliferation in both Japanese and English, and published a pamphlet briefly describing Japan's efforts.

5. Lecture by disarmament experts

   Japan invited disarmament experts from abroad to give a lecture in Japan.

6. Disarmament and non-proliferation seminar

   On the margins of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, Japan hosted seminars on how to hand down experiences of nuclear devastation to the younger generation (second session) and on practical ways and tools to raise public awareness (third session).

7. Pop culture and visuals

   Mangas and picture books related to the experience of the atomic bombs were distributed to the participants at the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee.

8. Peace efforts and peace education

   On a number of occasions, Japan supported the efforts of local governments and non-governmental organizations to organize exhibitions relating to atomic bombs in foreign countries, and Japan itself held such exhibitions in foreign countries.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[25 May 2010]

Mexico believes that education is a fundamental tool for promoting and consolidating disarmament and non-proliferation, bearing in mind that the purpose of the resolution is to highlight the need to expand and improve education and

training on those subjects in Member States with a view to promoting international security and boosting Member States' economic development.

In that context, institutions such as the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Navy have included, in their training programmes for chiefs and officials, topics relating to disarmament and non-proliferation, as reflected in Mexican military doctrine, which establishes the principles of non-intervention and non-use of the threat of force as the fundamental basis for implementing national defence plans, in accordance with which the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction is considered unnecessary for ensuring Mexico's external defence.

Likewise, in the civilian context, Mexico's position of support for disarmament has consistently been taught in the national education system. Various higher education institutions have been the main organizers of events aimed at raising awareness among the student and academic community of the importance of promoting disarmament and non-proliferation as a valuable tool for ensuring international peace and security.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also encouraged the participation of civil society organizations in events to promote disarmament, such as the sixty-second Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations, entitled "For Peace and Development: Disarm Now", which was held in Mexico in September 2009 and had a significant impact as part of activities to promote disarmament.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[5 May 2010]

As far as Spain is concerned, with regard solely to training through the Ministry of Defence, disarmament and non-proliferation education is generally provided at all levels of instruction (basic and advanced training and advanced defence studies), in the context of curricula relating to strategy, security and defence. The commanding officers of the Armed Forces are thus appropriately knowledgeable about and aware of these issues.

The Ministry of Defence also has extensive responsibility for transmitting these values to the rest of society. Article 31 of Organic Law 5/2005 of 17 November concerning national defence purposely establishes that the Ministry of Defence will promote the development of the defence culture so that Spanish society can be familiar with and appreciative of its history and identify with it and with the cooperative and effective effort made by the Armed Forces to protect the national interests.

Accordingly, among the guidelines for the development of defence policy at the national level, National Defence Directive 1/2008 establishes, with regard to cooperation between the Ministry of Defence and other agencies, the need to "encourage and promote a culture of security and defence in society, foster better knowledge of the role accorded to the Armed Forces by our Constitution and promote wider public support for the different military branches".

Disarmament and efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are part of the main thrust of defence policy that has remained constant

over recent decades and are also central elements in Spain's foreign policy. For these reasons, disarmament and non-proliferation issues are part of the above-mentioned security and defence culture.

In connection with this promotion of a general defence culture, it should be noted that Spanish government officials (especially from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defence, the Interior, Industry, Tourism and Trade, and Development) regularly take part in seminars, lectures or postgraduate studies on disarmament and non-proliferation.

The activities of this kind organized by the Ministry of Defence are coordinated and financed, to varying degrees, through the Ministry's own institutions such as the Spanish Strategic Studies Institute (IEEE) or under collaborative agreements with various universities and public and private institutions pursuing the same goals. The activities go beyond teaching and place great emphasis on research, not forgetting international cooperation.

The main centres providing disarmament and non-proliferation instruction are:

Military training academies

Training for entry or secondment to the various ranks of the Armed Forces is aimed at acquisition of the skills and experience necessary for professional duty. The curricula of these academies include modules relating to fulfilment of the commitments entered into by Spain with regard to disarmament and non-proliferation.

Spanish Strategic Studies Institute (IEEE) (part of the Ministry of Defence)

This Institute is specifically entrusted with promoting the defence culture and organizes and finances several collaborative agreements between the Ministry of Defence and various civil society organizations.

"General Gutiérrez Mellado" Academic Institute

An institution established by agreement between the National University of Distance Learning (UNED) and the Ministry of Defence. It offers various postgraduate programmes (doctorate, master's, university specialist and expert), with flexible and modular arrangements. Disarmament and non-proliferation are included, in general terms, in various courses relating to peace, security and defence. However, there are courses dealing specifically with disarmament and non-proliferation.

Centre for Advanced National Defence Studies (part of the Ministry of Defence)

This is the main centre for advanced defence studies. These include the course on the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, taught by several officers from the three military branches, and the curricula cover issues relating to disarmament and non-proliferation.

In addition, a Master's in Security and Defence, also covering these issues, is offered in cooperation with the Complutense University, Madrid.

Verification is a fundamental aspect of disarmament. A system of verification at various stages of command has been set up within the Ministry of Defence. The

core of this system is the Spanish Verification Unit, which participates in various training activities connected with arms verification and control.

Ukraine

[Original: Russian]
[17 May 2010]

In 2009, the Armed Forces of Ukraine carried out a number of activities to improve the system of military education and science. Large training academies for different branches of the military, incorporating training units, have been established; as a result, training, retraining and skills upgrading for military experts from all levels of the military administration are now concentrated at integrated training bases, and military education and science have been consolidated.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine recognize the relevance and importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education as a necessary element of the process of strengthening international security.

As part of a vocational training programme, each year lectures, seminars and practical classes for study of the provisions of international treaties and agreements and of the requirements of national guidelines on disarmament and non-proliferation are organized. Personnel are provided with information about these activities.

B. First Committee

4. During the general debate in the First Committee at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, Japan recalled its efforts in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation education, including its annual invitation to young diplomats to Hiroshima and Nagasaki through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme. Japan re-emphasized the significance of the recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124) and urged all Member States to put them into practice.

C. 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

5. At the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Japan and the United Nations University (UNU) submitted a joint working paper on their efforts in disarmament and non-proliferation education (NPT/CONF.2010/WP.6, available at www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/workingpapers.shtml). Japan and UNU expressed their commitment to work cooperatively with civil society, and appealed to the international community to take concerted actions to strengthen partnerships with civil society in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education and make progress towards a world without nuclear weapons.

6. The Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), available at www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/docs.shtml) stated that the Conference underscored the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education as a useful and effective means to advance the goals of the Treaty in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons. The Conference resolved that all States

were encouraged to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/57/124) regarding the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, in order to advance the goals of the Treaty in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

III. Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations

A. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

7. In September 2009, in collaboration with the NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs issued a user-friendly educational booklet on disarmament and non-proliferation, entitled "Disarmament: a basic guide". It is available in hard copy in both English and Spanish, and electronic versions are available online at www.un.org/disarmament/education/index.html.

8. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean collaborated with the Organization of American States (OAS) in creating a region-specific inter-American virtual clearing house to consider proposals on disarmament and non-proliferation education and review frameworks for implementation.

9. From 2008 to 2010, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa organized a series of seminars on the principles of disarmament and security sector reform for parliamentarians and the armed and security forces of Benin, Togo and other francophone countries. The Centre made a substantive contribution to the elaboration of a course on the control of small arms and light weapons for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre.

10. The Centre also organized capacity-building activities for parliamentarians from African States, including a workshop on "International and regional instruments on small arms control: how to make use of them at the national level", in Lomé, in December 2009. The Centre provided a training module on small arms and light weapons for a capacity-building workshop for media organized by the Togolese National Commission to Combat the Proliferation, Illicit Circulation of and Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons.

11. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean developed a disarmament advocacy course aimed at helping both diplomats and diplomats-in-training to gain in-depth knowledge of the various disarmament and security-related issues and to increase their capacity to implement disarmament-related instruments.

12. Information on capacity-building activities undertaken by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in the areas of small arms and light weapons and weapons of mass destruction and by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) are available in separate reports that will be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and

Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Development in Asia and the Pacific; report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; consolidated report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on small arms; and Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)).

13. In September 2008 and 2009, the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Asia respectively organized various disarmament-related awareness-raising events in observance of the International Day of Peace and International Disarmament Week.

14. The Office for Disarmament Affairs continued to organize the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme; a separate report on the programme will be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session.

15. Since 2008, the Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and its Geneva branch have trained more than 65 graduate and undergraduate students through the United Nations internship programme.

16. Since 2007, the Office has been maintaining and updating the website "Disarmament education: resources for learning" featuring disarmament education materials from the United Nations, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, including a section for use in the classroom by teachers and students (see www.un.org/disarmament/education/teachers_students.html).

17. In 4 May 2009, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs and the National Film Board of Canada sponsored a screening of *The Strangest Dream*, depicting the story of Joseph Rotblat and the efforts of the Pugwash Conferences, which Rotblat founded, to halt nuclear proliferation. The director of the film, Eric Bednarski, took questions from the audience following the screening.

18. On the margins of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in the First Committee, two films were shown for delegates, United Nations staff, non-governmental organizations and journalists. In October 2009, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations sponsored a screening of *The Silent Army*. The screening was followed by a panel discussion on child soldiers and small arms. Also in October 2009, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and Peace Boat US sponsored a screening of the documentary film, *Flashes of Hope: Hibakusha Travelling the World*. The film featured the journey of 100 *hibakusha*, (atomic bomb survivors) around the world on a cruise ship called the *Peace Boat* where they shared testimonies of their experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The director of the film, Erika Bagnarello, took questions from the audience following the screening.

19. The Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research continued to brief the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, on a biennial basis, on disarmament and non-proliferation education and training work, and the topic was included on the Board's agenda at its 2010 session.

B. Department of Public Information

20. The Department of Public Information continued its long-term collaboration with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including the updating and maintenance of the educational disarmament and non-proliferation website on the United Nations Cyberschoolbus site. The website was jointly launched by the two Departments in October 2007 in support of the recommendations made in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, which called for increased disarmament and non-proliferation online content (see http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/dnp). The site provides teachers and students from late middle school to early college with lesson plans and activities for the classroom.

21. During the reporting period, two new curricula focusing on the link between development and disarmament and a new book on current issues relating to the peaceful uses of outer space and how it is connected to the disarmament agenda were completed.

22. A new book entitled *Action for Disarmament: 10 Things You Can Do* aims to provide youth with concrete ideas on how they can help raise awareness about disarmament and non-proliferation issues. The book is due to be published in the second half of 2010.

23. The content for a new website which visualizes *Nobel Voices for Disarmament: 1901-2001*, a recording that currently exists as an audio version only, is under development and will feature interviews with Nobel Laureates recognized for their work in promoting disarmament. Production on the website is due to begin later in 2010.

C. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

24. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) continues to expand its production and dissemination of materials in languages other than English, most recently in French, Spanish and Russian. As part of its systematic approach to increasing the production of materials in languages other than English, the Institute began producing executive summaries of all its publications in French in 2010.

25. The UNIDIR quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, continues to be the Institute's flagship educational output. In 2009, it celebrated its tenth anniversary. Although the format has recently been changed, the founding vision of the journal, namely to provide timely, expert analysis of key disarmament and security topics in a manner that is widely accessible to specialists and non-specialists alike, remains unchanged.

26. As noted in the United Nations study, information technologies offer substantial opportunities for wider dissemination of education-related materials as well as the development of new materials that take advantage of electronic formats. The Institute is actively using social media platforms both to reach new audiences and to deliver content in innovative ways to existing audiences. Its first blog, "Disarmament insight" (http://disarmamentinsight.blogspot.com/), has been extremely successful. Audio files of UNIDIR events are now a regular output of the Institute's activities as a way to disseminate disarmament-related information to the

widest audience possible. Audio files of presentations are available at www.unidir.org/html/en/media.html.

27. The Institute assisted the University for Peace with the development of disarmament education courses in Geneva and recently signed a memorandum of understanding to consolidate that cooperation. Its staff members are regularly requested to teach modules in University of Peace courses. In addition, they regularly brief visiting student groups and fellowship programmes on disarmament and security themes. For example, a teaching module on disarmament law was held in 2009 for Master's students of international humanitarian law and human rights. The Institute continues to place strong emphasis on the importance of on-the-job training and has further strengthened its internship and visiting fellowship programme.

28. Many of UNIDIR's other education-related activities described in previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/59/178, A/61/169 and A/63/158) are ongoing. More detailed information on specific aspects of UNIDIR education activities are available at www.unidir.org.

D. Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

29. During this period, in 2009 the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean began delivering courses in Spanish on subjects relating to nuclear weapons. The first course was attended in person by representatives of the States members of the Agency. The second was an online course for government officials, political advisers, legislators and members of the armed forces of States parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco. The third course, which was also conducted online, began in June 2010 with the participation of academics, armed forces officers and foreign affairs officials. Courses in English are scheduled for 2010.

30. Also in 2009, the Agency produced a documentary in Spanish entitled "Let's Say No to Nuclear Weapons", which is aimed at primary and secondary school students with the goal of raising awareness about the importance of nuclear disarmament and the danger that nuclear weapons represent for the world. The video was distributed to member States for use in their peace and nuclear disarmament education programmes. Plans are being made to have it translated into English and Portuguese.

31. The Agency also participated in a variety of activities to promote the goals of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the importance of Latin America and the Caribbean being a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Activities conducted in 2008 include the regional seminar "Towards 2010: the Role of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty in Strengthening the Disarmament Objectives of the Non-Proliferation Treaty", organized by the Monterey Institute of International Studies and the James Martin Center for Non-Proliferation Studies; the "Regional Seminar on the Strengthened International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards System for Caribbean States with Limited Nuclear Material and Activities"; and the "Nuclear Challenges" seminar organized by the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales and the Governments of Norway and Chile. In April 2010 the Agency participated in the

Civil Society Forum on Nuclear Weapon Free Zones held at United Nations headquarters, in the session on "Lessons from existing nuclear-weapon-free zones".

32. In 2010 the Agency, in conjunction with the Baur Cultural Foundation, the Universum Museum of the Sciences at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, the Soka Gakkai Organization and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, organized an event entitled "April, Nuclear Disarmament Month at Universum" to impart knowledge about nuclear disarmament to children and youth. An internship programme for university students also began operating in 2010.

33. Through its web page, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean disseminates information on nuclear disarmament, its principles and purposes and on activities carried out by the Agency, by other nuclear-weapon-free zones and by the international community (see www.opanal.org).

34. As a result of the meeting of focal points of nuclear-weapon-free zones held in April 2009 in Ulaanbaatar, the Agency in 2010 established a web page on nuclear-weapon-free zones to which focal points can upload relevant information (see www.nuclearweaponsfreezones.org).

35. Currently, the Agency plans to continue the education programmes already being implemented, particularly the online courses on subjects relating to nuclear disarmament and the internships for university undergraduate and graduate students, and to promote activities in conjunction with member States and with other international and non-governmental organizations that share its objectives with respect to nuclear disarmament education.

E. International Atomic Energy Agency

36. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) hosts periodic seminars for invited representatives of non-governmental organizations and conducts educational seminars and technical meetings for diplomats and journalists, with a view to educating them and enhancing their understanding of IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

37. Outreach efforts are conducted in conjunction with the implementation of IAEA General Conference resolutions on strengthening global cooperation in the areas of nuclear education and training aimed at preserving knowledge in the nuclear area, sustaining nuclear infrastructures and fostering science, technology and engineering for enhancing nuclear safeguards, safety and security.

38. Outreach efforts are also conducted to promote the conclusion of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols, through seminars, briefings, training and publications. The Agency also provides education and training in nuclear law in the areas of safeguards (nuclear non-proliferation), nuclear security and nuclear safety. Furthermore, education and training are provided by IAEA in support of the safe and secure development and use of nuclear applications, including nuclear energy. Training and education are also provided in the area of nuclear security.

39. The Agency's publications include a quarterly journal, informative brochures, thematic reports, articles and opinion pieces written by the Director General and

other IAEA staff. Overall, nearly 200 publications and newsletters were issued, in print and electronic formats, in 2009 and 2010, several of which relate to nuclear non-proliferation and verification. The Agency also produced, in all United Nations languages, a number of videos illustrating its activities, including those carried out in the field of nuclear verification. Video clips are available on the IAEA website (www.iaea.org).

40. In addition to hiring highly qualified and experienced staff, the Agency offers job opportunities for young professionals under a "Junior Professional Officer" programme.

41. The Agency provides opportunities for internships in many areas of work to persons studying for an advanced university degree or persons who have recently received such a degree.

42. The IAEA fellowship programme for young professional women aims to increase the proportion of females from Member States employed by the Agency and Member States' nuclear-related institutions. Funds for this programme are used to help young women who are pursuing an advanced degree or who have recently graduated to gain practical international work experience in areas encompassing nuclear technology, applications and technical cooperation. Specifically, the programme provides young women with six-month fellowships at the Agency, where they assist in the regular activities of appropriate technical divisions.

F. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

43. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons produces several regular print publications for stakeholders and the general public, including information booklets on regional activities and legislative matters, which are updated on a regular basis. Information on chemical disarmament and non-proliferation is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish on the Organization's website (www.opcw.org).

44. In 2009, the thematic segment of the eleventh Annual Meeting of National Authorities focused on sharing experiences in the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention by National Authorities, including: (a) practical steps taken in relation to the organization and structure of a National Authority; (b) domestic sensitization efforts; (c) preparation of article VI declarations on chemical industry activities; and (d) facilitation of article VI inspections.

45. The Organization organized a series of specialized workshops for customs officials involved in the transfer of chemicals under the Chemical Weapons Convention. The workshops provided information on best practices and an opportunity to interact with the Organization's technical secretariat. In 2009 and 2010, subregional training courses for customs authorities were held in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; Ouagadougou; Hong Kong, China; Kampala; and Prague.

46. The Organization provided skills development training for analytical chemists from Member States with economies that are either developing or in transition. The training enabled participants to acquire further experience and practical knowledge in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. To date, this course has

benefited a total of 186 chemists, including 75 from Africa, 42 from Asia and Latin America, 22 from Eastern Europe and 5 from Western Europe and Other States.

47. The Organization also supported the exchange of scientific and technical information relevant to the Convention and the peaceful applications of chemistry. In recent years, it facilitated the participation of scientists and technical personnel in conferences and seminars and funded small-scale research projects and fellowships for chemical scientists and engineers from research institutions, laboratories and recognized universities.

48. In addition, the Organization supports the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme by hosting a group of disarmament fellows at its headquarters each year. During the two-day visit, participants attend lectures and presentations on the Chemical Weapons Convention and its contribution to disarmament and non-proliferation. Fellows are also given the opportunity to exchange views with the Organization's experts on matters concerning the implementation of the Convention.

49. The Organization organizes an annual induction course for diplomats, to familiarize them with the work of the Organization and introduce them to the main features of the Convention as a key disarmament treaty as well as to the work of the Organization and its main programme areas.

50. Cooperative relations were recently established with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, with a view to making the Convention a regular feature of the Centre's curriculum. The secretariat also supports youth educational programmes such as Model United Nations.

51. As part of its outreach programme, the technical secretariat regularly hosts group visits to the Organization's headquarters by university students, diplomats and national officials. In 2009, it received nearly 50 groups, totalling more than 1,000 visitors.

52. To strengthen competence and technical capabilities for the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention, the Organization provides modern analytical instrumentation and on-the-job training to five publicly funded chemical laboratories in developing countries. On-site training was also provided to another six laboratories to enable the establishment of an adequate quality assurance system for analysing chemicals related to the Convention.

53. The secretariat maintains a reference library with an electronic database that includes more than 7,000 titles relating principally to chemical disarmament and non-proliferation. The library provides services to staff members and is accessible to academics, researchers, non-governmental organizations and others visitors on advance request.

54. Since 2008, the Organization has hosted approximately 60 undergraduate and graduate-level student interns from several countries and disciplines as part of their degree requirements.

55. The Organization manages an external internship programme that places participants in host chemical industries for on-the-job training in activities relevant to the Convention, which enables them to gain practical experience in the functions of an international treaty organization.

56. A public service announcement concerning the Convention was made available for broadcast to global and regional television networks and for use on the Internet. The Organization also maintains stock video of its disarmament and non-proliferation activities for producing video news releases, B-rolls[1] and other audio-visual products, which are available on request to documentary filmmakers.

G. Organization of American States

57. The States members of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted resolution AG/RES. 2533 (XL-O/10) entitled "Disarmament and non-proliferation in the hemisphere", bearing in mind the determination of the international community to promote and adopt specific measures to foster a culture of peace and non-violence in all countries of the world and the significant contribution that disarmament and non-proliferation education can make in adopting such measures, and recalling that, in the Declaration on Security in the Americas, the States reaffirmed their commitment to arms control, disarmament, and the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction. In the resolution, the Member States reiterate their consideration of the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, which are intended to strengthen education and training for disarmament and non-proliferation.

58. Through the Inter-American Defense College, the Organization invited the Inter-American Defense Board to organize a seminar on disarmament and non-proliferation for the students at the College and the Committee on Hemispheric Security of the Permanent Council of OAS. It also invited the Board to examine, collect and make public and readily accessible the curricula and programmes on disarmament and non-proliferation that States or international organizations have prepared for school systems and university courses. The Member States also included the topic of disarmament and non-proliferation in the hemisphere on the Committee's calendar of activities for the 2011-2012 period.

H. Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

59. The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization attaches great importance to disarmament and non-proliferation education and training. Its strategy aims to promote both the entry into force and universality of the Treaty and the build-up of the international monitoring system and the completion of the verification regime.

60. Particular focus is being placed on the utilization of electronic tools, with a comprehensive website and new networking tools, such as Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube. The Organization also continues its active outreach work with the media.

61. Increasing emphasis has been placed on capacity-building and training as part of an integrated capacity development strategy. Capacity-building efforts were enhanced through restructured and consolidated training activities and increased

[1] B-roll is supplemental or alternate footage intercut with the mainshot in an interview or documentary.

distance and web-based learning opportunities. In addition, the Organization seeks to establish open, flexible and tailor-made cooperative arrangements with potential partners for capacity development from all parts of the world.

I. United Nations University

62. In early 2010, the United Nations University prepared a joint working paper with the Foreign Ministry of Japan, entitled "Disarmament and non-proliferation education: promoting cooperation with civil society towards a world without nuclear weapons" (NPT/CONF.2010/WP.6). This pioneering example of the University's engagement in co-authoring an official United Nations document signifies its evolving role as a research think tank of the United Nations system. The joint working paper described the University's research and education activities relating to non-proliferation and disarmament education. More information on UNU publications and research projects is available at http://unu.edu/publications.

63. The University addresses disarmament and non-proliferation issues in its educational and capacity-building activities, including in the curricula for the new postgraduate degree programme, which is to begin in September 2010. The UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace in Tokyo offers a master's degree that will contain a compulsory course on international peace and security and an optional course on contemporary security issues, both of which will include non-proliferation and disarmament components.

64. The University has been working with Hiroshima University on peace education and the enhancement of a culture of peace by bringing global and contemporary perspectives to the issue of nuclear weapons and helping to raise global awareness of nuclear devastation. In August 2009, it participated in the International Network of Universities Master's Summer School on Global Citizenship and in the Network's student seminar on migration, refugees and peace, in Hiroshima. It also participated in the Network's student seminar "Can nuclear weapons be declared illegal by international law?", held in August 2008, in Hiroshima.

65. The University organizes conferences and forums on a regular basis, facilitating interaction between universities, civil society organizations and Governments. In 2010, it held two policy forums on the topic of nuclear weapons.

IV. Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations

A. Action des citoyens pour le désarmement nucléaire

66. In May 2008, Action des citoyens pour le désarmement nucléaire organized the third rally for international nuclear, biological and chemical disarmament in Saintes, France. The organization contributes to the dissemination of disarmament and non-proliferation education-related materials to the public, in both French and English, on its website (www.acdn.net).

B. Ban All Nukes Generation: European Youth Network for Nuclear Disarmament

67. In 2009, Ban All Nukes Generation made available a collection of disarmament and non-proliferation education-related materials and methods on its website (http://bang-europe.org/resources.html#education).

68. In May 2009, at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 NPT Review Conference, 30 university students from Germany simulated negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention. It was the second time such an event had been co-organized by the Network; it was co-sponsored by the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation and co-chaired by Dimity Hawkins of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and Ambassador Alfredo Labbé of Chile. The simulation exercise was repeated in May 2010, with the participation of 35 international students, and was co-organized by the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation and the University of Hamburg and supported by Ban All Nukes Generation.

C. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

69. All the materials produced by Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament conform to the national curriculum of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, facilitating their use by teachers. The organization has tried to make the materials as cross-curricular as possible, so that they can be used in science, English, humanities, citizenship, religious education, maths and art classrooms. All the classroom activities are based on active and cooperative learning, encouraging young people to work together and create peace education. The materials are also available for download from the organization's website (www.cnduk.org/education).

D. Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

70. A conference on practical steps to zero nuclear weapons was held in January 2010, to enable discussion of a series of recommendations to the Government of Canada on practical steps that it could take to further progress at the ongoing review of the strategic concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the 2010 NPT Review Conference and the Group of Eight (G-8) Summit. The Conference was co-organized by the Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, the Canadian Pugwash Group, Physicians for Global Survival, Project Ploughshares and the World Federalist Movement-Canada, and sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Department of National Defence of Canada. The final report, which was widely circulated and endorsed by 28 Canadian groups, was forwarded to Government officials in relevant positions, key parliamentarians and non-governmental organization representatives.

E. Daisy Alliance

71. Daisy Alliance sponsored an annual student scholarship and essay contest for high school, undergraduate and graduate students worldwide on relevant non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control topics. In collaboration with

universities, Daisy Alliance advocated for the inclusion of disarmament education in university curricula, and worked with educators and student groups to organize guest lectures, presentations and discussions on disarmament and non-proliferation-related issues. It also published a monthly online newsletter to provide timely coverage and detailed analysis of recent developments on important issues in non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control.

F. Ehime University

72. Ehime University in Matsuyama, Japan, has offered a full-year prerequisite course on peace and nuclear disarmament to sophomore students since 2005. In 2009, the students did fieldwork in Hiroshima, which enhanced their interest in disarmament affairs.

G. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

73. In the past two years, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War visited the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conduct seminars on nuclear threat and informal discussions with physicians. Its disarmament and non-proliferation education-related materials are available at www.ippnw.org.

74. As the coordinator of the public health network of the International Action Network on Small Arms, the organization presented numerous papers on armed violence and health in plenary sessions and workshops at major international health conferences. It also encouraged the use of violence prevention curricula in medical and public health schools, including the World Health Organization (WHO), TEACH-VIP (violence and injury prevention) module. It participated in the development of the new online module of TEACH-VIP and developed a training package with presentation materials on public health approaches to violence prevention, which was distributed to its 62 affiliates.

H. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies

75. The James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies has increasingly made use of various forms of online learning, including lectures, tutorials, background material and study guides for students, teachers, media, researchers, policymakers, and the general public. For more on its online learning tools, please see http://cns.miis.edu/multimedia/index.htm, http://www.nti.org/h_learnmore/h3_tutorial.html and http://www.nti.org/h_learnmore/h5_study_guides.html.

76. Several of the Center's publications are translated into Russian and Chinese, including online publications produced for the Nuclear Threat Initiative. In addition, the NPT tutorial and country profiles are also available in Russian.

77. The Center's core educational programme is the Certificate in Non-Proliferation Studies, awarded by the Graduate School of International Policy and Management of the Monterey Institute of International Studies. Over 370 students have graduated with the certificate since it was inaugurated in 1997, and more than 80 per cent of graduates are currently involved professionally in

non-proliferation and disarmament-related work. In the past two academic years, more than 60 students earned the Certificate in Non-Proliferation Studies.

78. The Center's high school outreach and exchange programme, entitled the "Critical Issues Forum", brings United States high schools together with schools in selected cities of the Russian Federation affected by nuclear-related issues, to study non-proliferation and international security issues. The programme started with the teacher's curriculum development workshop. Under the instruction of each school's Critical Issues Forum teacher, participating students studied nuclear disarmament issues from various aspects. Over 200 students and teachers from 16 American high schools and 10 schools in the Russian Federation participated in the programme in the past two years. For more information, see http://www.criticalissuesforum.org/index.html.

79. Over the period 2008-2010, the Center organized several diplomatic workshops on the NPT, to provide an informal forum for national delegations to discuss the most pressing proliferation issues and to actively promote a successful 2010 NPT Review Conference. For information on the workshops, see http://cns.miis.edu/treaty_npt/workshop_100312_pr.htm and http://cns.miis.edu/treaty_npt/pdfs/090414_final_annecy_2009_report.pdf.

80. During 2008-2010, the Center hosted approximately 40 visiting fellows through its visiting fellows programme, which is designed to assist young and mid-career professionals in various foreign ministries, national export control bodies, journalists and research and academic institutions in developing skills that will enable them to have a positive impact on arms control and non-proliferation policy in their respective countries.

81. The Center initiated an intensive one-week course on international nuclear safeguards in 2008. The course, offered in the month of June in cooperation with United States national laboratories and with support from the Next Generation Safeguards Initiative of the National Nuclear Security Administration,[2] provides background knowledge and analytical tools and techniques useful for careers in nuclear safeguards. Since 2008, 75 students from 12 countries have participated in the course. For more on this intensive course see http://cns.miis.edu/edu/course_nucsafe.htm.

82. The Center offers part-time graduate research assistantships and provides students who are specialized in non-proliferation studies with internship opportunities at international organizations. In the past two years, it sent approximately 10 students specializing in non-proliferation and disarmament to relevant international organizations. For more information, see http://cns.miis.edu/edu/internship_ionp.htm.

83. In the summers of 2008 and 2009, the Center provided on-the-job training in non-proliferation studies for 13 undergraduate students. For more information, see http://cns.miis.edu/edu/sumalum.htm.

84. In cooperation with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and with support from the Next Generation Safeguards Initiative, the Center initiated paid two-month summer internships at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in

[2] An agency within the United States Department of Energy.

Livermore, California in 2008. For more information, see http://cns.miis.edu/edu/internship_nucsafe.htm.

85. During the 2009 fall semester, over 20 graduate students of the Monterey Institute negotiated their own START follow-on treaty, in tandem with the new START negotiations between the United States of America and the Russian Federation in Geneva. For more information, see http://cns.miis.edu/activities/091208_smart_treaty/index.htm.

86. The founding director of the Center presented a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education at the fifty-third session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in February 2010. For the full report, see http://cns.miis.edu/activities/pdfs/100301_potter_un_sg_presentation.pdf.

I. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

87. In 2009, 220,000 signatures were submitted to the White House, along with a strong message to President Obama, encouraging his leadership for a nuclear weapon-free world. In 2009, over 53,000 messages advocating nuclear disarmament were sent to key decision makers via the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's action alert network.

88. The Foundation's Distinguished Peace Leadership Award and World Citizenship Award are given each year to outstanding peace leaders. Past recipients include the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Máiread Corrigan-Maguire.

89. The Foundation holds annual video and poetry contests that address the themes of nuclear disarmament and peace. More information is available at www.wagingpeace.org.

J. Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

90. Members of Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament participated in the third session of the Preparatory Committee and the 2010 NPT Review Conference, some as members of their Government delegations and others as independent observers, at which they organized a number of educational forums, including a panel on the theme "Advancing nuclear disarmament: the power of parliaments", featuring Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

91. The organization was active in a range of initiatives to support and strengthen existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and to encourage the exploration of possibilities for establishing additional ones. This included organizing the civil society forum for nuclear-weapon-free zones at the United Nations in April 2010, the final declaration of which was presented to the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia and the 2010 NPT Review Conference. In Africa, the organization contributed to the achievement of additional ratifications, by African nations, of the African nuclear-weapon-free zone Treaty, enabling its entry into force in July 2009. In Japan and Korea, its members held two joint inter-parliamentary consultations on the proposal for a North-East Asia nuclear-weapon-free zone. In Europe, its members were active in the Central European nuclear-weapon-free zone proposal, participating in

conferences, writing articles and adopting resolutions in a number of parliaments. The organization also actively explored the possibility of establishing an Arctic nuclear-weapon-free zone. Lastly, it co-sponsored two conferences on the issue in Denmark, in conjunction with the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs and the Danish Institute of International Affairs.

K. Peace Boat

92. Since its founding in 1983, Peace Boat has been active in the field of education for peace, disarmament and sustainability through the organization of educational voyages featuring lectures, workshops and study exchange programmes both on board the ship and in ports of call. Significant segments of general on-board education programmes are devoted to disarmament education. Guest educators, including world-renowned disarmament experts, come on board and engage with Peace Boat participants. Numerous lectures and workshops are held daily, offering educational opportunities to all participants on board. Close to 5,000 people from Japan and many other countries throughout the world took part in Peace Boat's on-board education programmes between July 2008 and June 2010.

93. Peace Boat started working with *hibakusha* in 2008 and has since organized three global voyages for a nuclear-free world, involving over 120 *hibakusha*.

94. In February 2009, one of the organization's Executive Committee members was officially appointed non-governmental organization Adviser to the co-Chairs of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. Through public events and the Commission's NGO Network blog (http://icnndngojapan.wordpress.com/), Peace Boat educates the public about the Commission's proceedings and related issues, and advocates for the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study.

95. In May 2008, Peace Boat co-organized the large-scale "Global Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution[3] Conference to Abolish War in Japan", in which over 30,000 people participated. In 2009, follow-up events were organized in Latin America, notably the "Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution and Article 12 of the Costa Rican Constitution[4] Conference: Peace Constitutions for Global Disarmament", in Costa Rica, in July, and the "International Peace Constitutions Conference for Nuclear and Foreign Military Base Abolition", in Ecuador, in November. Both events focused on the contribution of Japan's Article 9 and the various Latin American peace constitutions, notably those of Costa Rica and Ecuador, and their significance in the area of disarmament.

---

[3] Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. ... In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the State will not be recognized.

[4] The Army as a permanent institution is abolished. There shall be the necessary police forces for surveillance and the preservation of public order. Military forces may only be organized under a continental agreement or for national defence; in either case, they shall always be subordinate to the civil authorities: they may not deliberate or make statements or representations individually or collectively.

L. Peace Foundation

96. The Peace Foundation collaborated with the World Federation of United Nations Associations in a global competition in which students produced writings, posters and videos on the issue of nuclear disarmament. The winners met for a four-day conference in Geneva in July 2008 and were involved in follow-up youth activities, including a second global competition and a two-day global youth videoconference, in October 2009.

97. The Peace Foundation collaborates with Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament and Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace on internships for overseas youth at its Wellington (New Zealand) office, and for New Zealand youth at its offices in Wellington, New York, Berlin, Brussels and Washington, D.C. These internships are educational and can sometimes lead to employment opportunities.

98. As part of the initiation of the World March for Peace and Non-Violence, the Peace Foundation launched the permanent "peace heritage walks" in Auckland and Wellington. The walks, promoted online and by brochure, include peace sculptures, gardens, trees and historic sites in the city centres, and are suitable for schoolchildren, tourists and residents.

M. Physicians for Global Survival

99. Four Canadian peace organizations (Science for Peace, Canadian Pugwash Group, Physicians for Global Survival and Canadian Voice of Women for Peace) co-sponsored a public forum on zero nuclear weapons in November 2009 at the Council Chamber of Toronto City Hall. Speakers addressed the audience from the site and interacted via videoconferencing from Hiroshima, Geneva and London. The entire event was recorded and placed on a website, where each speaker can be viewed at http://www.zeronuclearweapons.com/.

N. Project Ploughshares

100. Between July 2008 and June 2010, the Calgary branch of Project Ploughshares held 13 educational meetings covering a broad range of disarmament issues and three weekend workshops on relevant topics; created two campaigns for nuclear disarmament; led over 50 local groups in having a peace pole built in Calgary; ran a "Puppets for Peace" bully-proofing programme in schools; hosted a book launch; networked with eight groups with which some of its executive members were affiliated; and organized two film screenings, two International Day of Peace events and a candidates forum, at which disarmament issues were raised.

O. Religions for Peace

101. Religions for Peace produced two resource guides on disarmament subjects to help religious leaders and communities to better understand the issues and take concrete actions. The first guide is about cluster munitions and was launched at the "European Faith Leaders' Conference on Cluster Munitions" in Sarajevo in October

2008. Over 500 copies have been distributed worldwide. The second resource guide is about small arms and light weapons in Africa. It identifies key ways in which religious communities can help their communities and countries address the problem and highlights existing initiatives.

102. Religions for Peace coordinated a small grants programme to support religion-based actions related to disarmament. This resulted in workshops and training events on subjects related to cluster bombs, landmines and small arms and light weapons in eight countries, and enabled the creation or reproduction of resources in local languages and dialects.

103. In November 2009, the Religions for Peace Global Youth Network launched a year-long disarmament campaign called "Arms Down!". The launch, which took place in Costa Rica with support from the Arias Foundation and the participation of over 120 young religious leaders, emphasized skill-building and learning opportunities with experts. Since then, the campaign has generated a variety of educational resources such as fact sheets, bookmarks and videos related to disarmament issues in several languages.

P. Russian Center for Policy Studies

104. The Russian Center for Policy Studies maintains operation of its distance learning educational Internet module "Disarmament and non-proliferation education and training online resource channel" (see www.edu.pircenter.org). This website is the only Russian-language website that provides comprehensive information on nuclear non-proliferation for students, faculty and other people interested in the issue. The website is in both Russian and English.

105. Every year since 2001, the Center has organized its International Summer School on Global Security. The project is intended to broaden understanding of non-proliferation and disarmament issues and to upgrade knowledge in these spheres for young diplomats, Government representatives, researchers, trainers, lecturers and journalists. From 2008 to 2010, the summer school was attended by 69 participants from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, as well as other governmental entities of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan.

Q. Saskatoon Peace Coalition

106. Since 2008, the Saskatoon Peace Coalition of Canada has sponsored "Musicians for Peace" to commemorate International Peace Day, an event at which local musicians give concerts in local venues to promote world peace. In 2010, it is co-sponsoring "Writers for Peace", where local authors will give readings from their works on issues of peace. More information is available at www.saskatoon peace.wordpress.com

R. Soka Gakkai International

107. "The People's Decade" is a grass-roots educational initiative that aims to build international public opinion against nuclear weapons and increase the number of people who support and seek to live in a culture of peace. Launched in 2007 on the fiftieth anniversary of Josei Toda's anti-nuclear declaration,[5] the People's Decade has been engaged with and supported by the Soka Gakkai International community worldwide, and has collaborated with other anti-nuclear movements, such as the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. To date, various disarmament and non-proliferation education-related projects have been generated, the details of which are available at www.peoplesdecade.org.

S. Toronto Hiroshima Day Coalition

108. The Toronto Hiroshima Day Coalition held its annual commemoration of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in front of the Peace Garden at Toronto City Hall in August of 2008 and 2009, emphasizing that such weapons must never be used again. An additional commemoration of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki was held at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre in Toronto in August 2009. The commemorations, which have been held for 35 years, included the reading of proclamations by the mayors of Hiroshima and Toronto, knowledgeable guest speakers, performances by guest artists, craft tables for children, a lantern ceremony, film screenings and photography and painting exhibits. More information is available at www.hiroshimadaycoalition.ca.

T. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

109. Through its project "Reaching critical will", the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom published a number of disarmament resources, guides and fact sheets online and in print; catalogued primary documentation from intergovernmental meetings on nuclear disarmament on its website, www.reachingcriticalwill.org; and helped facilitate youth conferences on disarmament in the United States.

110. The Swedish branch of the League produced online and print publications related to gender and nuclear weapons and cluster munitions, and translated disarmament education materials into Swedish on its website, www.ikff.se. The Norwegian branch published resources online and in print on uranium weapons, nuclear energy and nuclear weapons, and translated disarmament education materials into Norwegian and German on the websites, www.ikff.no and www.wloe.org. The Norwegian branch also facilitated a seminar at a student congress on how to raise awareness about the dangers of nuclear weapons.

V. Conclusions

111. **The present report is the fourth on disarmament and non-proliferation education since the adoption of the United Nations study on disarmament and**

[5] Josei Toda was the second president of the association.

non-proliferation education in 2002. Compared to previous years, there was an overwhelming response from civil society on the implementation of the 34 recommendations contained in the study. This reflects the renewed interest in disarmament and non-proliferation education worldwide, and is highly encouraging at a time when the United Nations is promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education as an integral part of the education curriculum of the next generation.

112. **In order to sustain the momentum, all stakeholders must continue their efforts to do more. Some of the most effective past and current efforts are based on partnerships among Governments, international, regional and non-governmental organizations. The United Nations will continue to seek opportunities to promote and participate in such collaborative work.**